The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,443—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	3 As. per Line.
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In the Native Language, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

MAHRATTA (S.S.) will leave BOMBAY on the 26th February for ADEN, where passengers can tranship at Company's expense to S.S. ALMORA for LONDON

Saloon passage money ..... Rs. 300
Second Class Do. ..... " 350

Almora carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will dispatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mulki, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 862 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, every alternate Monday at 4 p.m., to KURRACHEE every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on MONDAY, the 24th February 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 270	Rs. 200	Rs. 60	Without Food.
Suez	350	220	40	
Port Said	390	240	40	
Jaffa	490	300	120	Including Wines.
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	320	130	
Messina	450	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilli	520	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday by which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

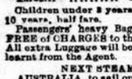
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.



THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL,
CAPTAIN BRAND, 2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 5th March.

She is one of the latest additions to the line. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.
S.S. TEBE, Captain ——, on the 25th March 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 295	" 143 0
To Port Said	" 330	" 255	" 131 8
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 123 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars pply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th Feb.
— VENETIA	3726	450	C. G. Ferrice	3rd March
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(s) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Bratt	14th do.
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Hemeliton	21st do.
— BENGALORE	763	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	5th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

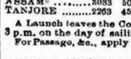
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	3609	450	G. Lee	4th March 1879.
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Bebb	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 8th February 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	2nd March.
ASSAM	3083	500	N. Brewster	26th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 8th February 1879. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.
SALE OF LAW AND OTHER VALUABLE BOOKS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1-30 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale-room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, the whole of the above valuable library. Catalogues printed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1879.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frandt	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	"	16 per case of 2 doz pints.
Lee Canons	"	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	"	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	"	20 per doz. Qts.

HOCKS :—From G. M. FABERMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 18	
Do.	"	21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Gelsenheimer	"	20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	"	24 "
Do.	"	27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	"	24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	"	30 "
Rudesheimer	"	30 "
Do.	"	33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	"	35 per doz. Qts.
Do.	"	38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	"	38 per doz. Qts.

CHAMPAGNE :—

Eugene Oliequot	Rs. 42	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do. do.	"	40 per doz. qts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 53	per doz. Qt.
" "	"	54 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs. 53	per doz. Qts.
" "	"	55 per case of 2 doz. pints.

BRANDY :—

Promy and Rogée's well known	*** Stars	Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.
BEER : IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 20	per Cask of 4 doz. qts.
Do. Do.	"	24 " 8 doz. pts.

LIQUEUR :—

Maraschino di Zara	Rs. 3	do. large bot.
Do. do.	"	2 per case of 2 doz. pints.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 45 per assorted case containing 2 dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.

Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Plums, Raspberry, Rs. 50 per assorted case containing 2 doz. tins.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.

Rs. 36 per dozen tins.

The above prices are understood Nett Cash without any discount.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 30th November 1878.

NOTICES.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"BALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY

FACILITIES GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

SEWING MACHINES
GIVEN ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED.

MACHINES SENT FOR APPROVAL FREE OF CHARGE.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREMACY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.,
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE to OFFICERS of the ARMY, MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICES of India, MERCHANTS, CLUBS, and the Public generally.

MESSRS. JAMES MADDEN & Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents, or to PURCHASE DEMAND BANK DRAFTS at the very best rates of exchange, *to-them day Commission.*

REMITTANCES in full *must* accompany INSTRUCTIONS.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept.

J. M. & Co. have the pleasure to inform the public generally that they are prepared to forward *prepaid* Parcels, Packages, Baggage, &c., at the following *reduced rates of Freight* (valuables and J wellery excepted) :—

From BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two* per cubic foot.

From BOMBAY to LONDON, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two Annas Eight* per cubic foot.

Declaration of contents and value must accompany Packages.

Heavy Baggage of over one ton, charged at Cargo rates.

J. M. & Co. engage Passages, *without charge*, by any line of Steamers leaving Bombay. Baggage received to await arrival.

J. M. & Co supply Drafts on England at the current rate of the day. Indian Money exchanged for Gold,

Address, for fuller information, to

JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON AGENTS :
Geo. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

AGENTS FOR RIDGEWAY & SONS, Army Agents, London.
MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co., Army Agents, London.
CURTIS & SONS ..... Portsmouth.
DICKESON & STEWART ..... London.
BANKERS :
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, AT 8 O CLOCK,
FAREWELL MATINEE
FOR SCHOOLS, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.

Arrangements can be made with the Proprietor of the *Apyakhtiar* Press, 13, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle.

And TO-NIGHT at 9 o'clock the farewell appearance BUT ONE of PROFESSOR HENNICKE and the FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS after a most successful season of eight weeks in Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1
Third " ..... As. 8 | Fourth " ..... As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8 ; commence at 9.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOMAS KING, BUSINESS MANAGER.

FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 8 TILL 9 P.M.
and during interval of the Merry-Makers Performance.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

TO BE LET, the well known "ELPHINSTONE LODGE" at Matheran. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the lower part of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED), the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED), the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED), and the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The OFFICES of the above Companies have been REMOVED to No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

H. R. CORMACK,
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
Official Liquidators.

21st February, 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. C. J. SUIT No. 692 OF 1877.

CADARBHOY CARRUMBHOY and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
NUSSERWANJEE DOSSABHOY FRACIS and DADABHOY BOMONJEE ..... Defendants.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the above-named defendants or the firms of N. D. FRACIS and Co. of London, and DADABHOY and Co. of Bombay, respectively, are hereby required to SEND in the PARTICULARS of such CLAIMS WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS from this date at my Office, 41, Elphinstone Circle, and in default thereof the undersigned will proceed to hand over the funds in his hands to the Plaintiffs as per this Hon'ble Court's order dated 12th October 1878 and no claims thereafter will be recognised—Dated Bombay, 2 st February 1879.

HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF,
Receiver.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

THE Public are informed that HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will OPEN the EXHIBITION at the School of Art on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 P.M.

Tickets for Admission can be had at Messrs. Thacker and Co., The Framji Cowasjee Institute, and at the School of Art.

Single Season Ticket for One Person ..... Rs. 5
Family Season Ticket for Three Persons ..... " 12
Daily Visitors' Ticket for One Person ..... " 1

None but Season Ticket Holders will be admitted on the Opening Day.

G. W. TERRY.
RIENZI WALTON.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 13th February 1879.

The information contained in this notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the Chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.
[No. 14.]

RED SEA.

THE following information, lately issued at the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, is derived from documents recently received from officers of H. M. ships and from other sources :—

[*All bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 4° *Westerly in* 1878.]

AMARAT ISLANDS(a)—DIAMOND SHOAL.—A coral shoal, on the southern edge of which H.M.S. *Diamond* recently touched at about 2 miles northward of the eastern Amarat island, is reported to be in lat. 18° 21' 30" N., long. 38° 14' 30" E. The least water found was 14 feet, with 12 fathoms close-to ; this shoal is a mile long in a N. by W. and S. by E. direction.

According to native report another shoal of similar size and depth lies to the northward of *Diamond* shoal ; patches of discoloured water were seen by the *Diamond* in that direction ; the ground between Diamond shoal and Amarat islands is also foul. H.M.S. *Wild Swan*, 1878, after passing the east end of Amarat islands, and standing to the northward, got 4 fathoms at the distance of a mile North from the east end of the eastern island, and continued to get soundings of 5 to 7 fathoms over a distance of half a mile.

RAS SHAKAL.—There is a 7-fathom bank of considerable extent, about a mile to the north and north-east of Ras Shakal. H.M.S. *Penn* in 1877 anchored on the western end of the bank, on a bottom of sand and mud ; a fresh S. E. wind was blowing, and there was considerable swell, but the anchor held well.

KHOR NOWARAT.(b)—The entrance of this Khor is difficult to distinguish, and there are no landmarks except the hills in the interior, some miles distant. One of these hills, a remarkable double-topped cone, bearing S. W., leads towards the entrance until Gouban island is sighted.(c)

'ASAB BAY ENTRANCE—BOSHQUET SHOAL.(d)—A small rocky patch of 4 fathoms with 12 to 14 fathoms close-to, was recently passed over by H. M. S. *Diamond*, 3 miles east of Sanah-bor island, at the north entrance of 'Asab bay. From the shoal Sanah-bor island bears W. ½ N., right extreme of Jezirat Fatimah S.S.E.

The ground between Jeziret Fatimah and Sanah-bor is probably foul ; the entrance to 'Asab bay should, therefore, be approached with caution.(e)

LITH.—GUTTA EL GUSH, or Mid-channel reef, in the fairway of the northern channel to Lith, is 2¼ miles long in a N.W. and S.E. direction ; the north-western part for a distance of 4 cables is awash ; the other part has 12 feet water.(f)

Two remarkable peaks in line, N. by E.½E., lead north-west of the reef. 'Abalat one close to the west side of 'Abalat island, and very conspicuous) bearing S.by E.½E. leads westward.

The position of the reefs westward of 'Abalat island is doubtful. Much caution is therefore necessary when navigating in this locality.

TOWAK ISLAND—ORESTE SHOAL.(g) on which the Austro-Hungarian steam vessel Oreste is reported to have struck in 1876, is said to lie about 2 miles N. E. of Towak island :—it has 13 feet water, and is about a cable in length east and west. The bearing and distance place the shoal about 2 miles from the mainland, in lat. 16° 19½'N., long 40°39° E., approximate.(h)

HODEIDAH (i)—No coal could be obtained at Hodeidah in 1877 ; but the Turkish Government has a small supply at Kamaran Island, 35 miles to the northward of Hodeidah. (j)

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 9th December 1878.

(a) See Admiralty chart :—Red Sea, No. 8d : also Red Sea Pilot, 2nd edition, 1873, page 86.

(b) See plain of Khor Nowarat on Admiralty chart No. 8d : also Red Sea Pilot, pages 86, 87, and Hydrographic Notice No. 33 of 1875.

(c) Commander W. J. L. Wharton, H. M. S. *Fawn*, 1877.

(d) See Admiralty chart :—Red Sea, No. 8c : also, Red Sea Pilot, page 123.

(e) Navigating Lieutenant H. E. Wood, H.M.S. *Diamond*, 1878.

(f) See Admiralty chart :—Red Sea, No. 8c : also, Red Sea Pilot, pages 170, 171.

(g) See Admiralty chart :—Red Sea, No. 8d : also Red Sea Pilot, page 190, and pages 172, 173.

(h) Avviso ai Naviganti, Trieste, No. 49, dated 25th November 1878.

(i) See plan of Hodeidah on Admiralty chart No. 14, scale 40 inches : also, Red Sea Pilot, page 213, and Hydrographic Notice No. 33 of 1875.

(j) Commander W. J. L. Wharton, H.M.S. *Fawn*, 1877.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes. With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash Rs. 2-6 ; Credit, Rs. 2-12. Cash, Rs. 2-10 ; Credit Rs. 3-0,

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A revised and largely extended PRICE LIST OF SELECT CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, MEDICINE CHESTS, PATENT MEDICINES AND SUNDRIES, SURGICAL APPLIANCES, CIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, SOAPS, PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT, TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL
SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THE manufacturer has had the distinguished honour to receive an order from the

ROYAL COMMISSION

to fit his filters up in the offices of the Exhibition. Subjoined is an extract.

Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition,
Canada Buildings, Westminster, London S. W.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the filters you have supplied to the Royal Commission in Paris have been found

ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED,

and the Royal Commission leave entirely in your hands the choice of design and colour of the remaining 12 on order.....

(Signed) P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS ARE IN USE BY OVER

6,200 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

They purify with astonishing rapidity *the most offensive waters, effectually removing* Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities *from solution, and excel all other Filters in Mechanical and Chemical action, Rapidity of Process, Simplicity of Construction, Durability and Efficiency, and are highly recommended.*

DOMESTIC FILTERS in Cream-coloured Stoneware fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-Rubber washer complete.

Size.....	1	1½	2½	3½	5	gallons.
Cash ..	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 27-0	Rs. 34-0	each.
Credit ...	" 12-8	" 17-0	" 22-8	" 30-0	" 38-0	"

ORNAMENTAL DINING-ROOM FILTERS in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome.

1½ gallons capacity. Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

REFRIGERATOR FILTERS, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the wate deliciously cool.

Each Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
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PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1879.

HOAR & COMPANY,
TAILORS, HOSIERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
WILL OPEN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT,
3, RAMPART ROW,
(late P. & O. Office)
with a splendid assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING GOODS.

THE STOCK is of the best quality specially selected, and manufactured for India, and the Prices have been fixed at a very Low Rate, comparing most favourably with Home Charges.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

HOAR & COMPANY,
3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(late P. & O. Office.)

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
M. MORTON & CO.,

BEG to announce to the Public and Constituents of the late M. MORTON & Co. that they have purchased the Good-Will, Measure-Books, &c., of the Firm, and are carrying on Business in the same premises.

D. & Co. trust by strict attention to business and promptitude in execution of all Orders entrusted to their care to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY.
SUPERB WHISKY,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

WE recommend very confidently "The Carlton" to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old. Credit.	Cash.	5 Years Old. Credit.	Cash.
Rs. 33-0	32-0	Rs. 29-0	28-0

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with our Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co's THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs.	a.		CASH. Rs.	a.
25	0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY ..... Qts.	23	4
22	8	* STAR WHITE LABEL ..... Qts.	21	4
21	0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT ..... Qts.	20	0
		** STARS, Quarts		
		*** STARS, Quarts		
		**** STARS { FLASKS		
		{ FLASKS		

CU... PALMER AND CO.,
...OLE AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
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NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, OR INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	..... each	Rs. 2	8
Do. boxwood heads	..... "	" 3	8
Balls	..... per dozen. "	6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
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ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MANUFACTURED BY WINSOR & NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
Illustrated Catalogues free upon application.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSIN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 21ST FEB. 1879.

THE commercial advices from Home to-day have been, if anything, a shade more cheerful. Money seems to become more plentiful daily; Silver is gradually hardening in value; and some of the Produce Markets have assumed a steadier appearance.

Consols are still quoted at 96¼ and French Rentes at 112½, whilst Enfaced Rupee Paper maintains the previous day's advance at 76 for Fours and 82 for Fours-and-a-half. In Indian Exchange Bank shares, yesterday's quotations show, since Monday last, a decline of £1 in Oriental and an advance of 10s. per share in Chartered Mercantile.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening is of a most favourable character, the Reserve showing an increase of £1,300,000 and Bullion of £800,000, whilst Discounts have decreased by £800,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased from 43½ to 46¾ per cent., a stronger position than the Bank has occupied any time since the end of September last before the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank.

In the Mincing Lane Markets Seeds are reported steady at unchanged prices, Cocoa-nut Oil unaltered; Coffee firm at an advance of 2s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 1s. per cwt. in G. O. Native.

Piece Goods in Manchester remain dull, but prices from what we can learn are no lower, and it is not unlikely that the upward tendency in the Eastern Exchanges, if maintained, may lead to firmer markets for Goods and Yarns. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady, and although the sales only reached 7,000 bales, Surats on the spot, with the exception of Dholleras and Omras, had recovered the previous day's decline of 1-16d. From New York ready Mid. Uplands is again quoted at 9⅜ cents., but May shipment has advanced from 10·03 to 10·06 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts.....	19,000	15,000	7,000
Six day's do.	111,000	90,000	67,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,685,000	3,450,000	3,472,000

BAR SILVER in London is quoted by Reuter at 50¾d. per oz. which, if correct, is an advance of ¼d., but we hear of private telegrams which still quote 50d.

EXCHANGE to-day has continued firm, but rates are unaltered for Bank Paper, although 1-16d. higher for Private Bills. Of the latter there are still, however, very few offering, and there is evidently a feeling amongst sellers that the advance is not likely to be permanent. It is generally believed in fact that the whole of the Council drafts allotted on Wednesday went to one institution, and that the general market is not likely to back up the movement; but with rates at a comparatively low level, the influence of any additional activity in exports would be very marked, and this is a feature which should not be lost sight of in estimating the probable course of exchange in the future. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	2·08	,,
Sovereigns each ,, ,, ...	Rs. 12-4	,,

Gold has receded to Rs. 19-6 per tola, but we have not heard of any fresh transactions. On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ½ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm and in fair demand at hardening rates. We call Fours, Rs. 94½; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100 to Rs. 100¼.

The SHARE MARKET has again been slightly firmer and the transactions reported show a recovery in rates. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. higher, Colaba Land Shares Rs. 10 higher. Berar Press Rs. 5 higher, Mofussil Company Rs. 2½ lower, Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares Rs. 10 higher. Mill Companies' shares show a general improvement, although, looking to the unfavourable prospects of the industry at the moment, and the fact that a number of Mills must shortly come into the market for sale, it is difficult to see the reason why. An advance of Rs. 75 is quoted in Alliance, Rs. 60 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 50 in Khandeish, Rs. 30 in Great Eastern and Khutao Mucconjee, Rs. 20 in Madras United, Rs. 15 in Oriental, and Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey.

COTTON has been somewhat irregular to-day. In the morning buyers were asking slightly higher rates owing to the somewhat steadier appearance of the Liverpool Market, but buyers declining to go on at the rise, an easier feeling was apparent again in the afternoon. A considerable business was done on the Green at Rs. 181 to Rs. 182 for F. G. F. and Rs. 177 for G. F. Comra. ready, but transactions in European Cotton were very limited. The receipts here yesterday were 3,000 bales, but up-country arrivals are reported small owing to rains in the Berar districts. We quote:—

F. G. F. Hingunghaut, ready.....	Rs. 206 per Candy.	
Good Broach ,,	March	204 ,,
Good Omra ,,	ready	189 ,,
F. G. F. ,,	ready.....	181 ,,
G. F. ,,	ready.....	176 ,,

SEEDS are in fair request all round at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS are quiet and not quotably altered. For Liverpool by steam 23s. 9d. to 25s. is quoted for immediate shipment, and 27s. 6d. for all the month and by sail 22s. 6d. for all March. For Havre the wooden ship Natant has been fixed at 22s. 6d. with concessions, but another vessel on the berth has accepted 20s. for early shipment. For the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports 37s. 6d., payable here, remains the current rate. For London by steam business has been done at 30s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but fairly steady. Supplies, however, as a general rule are too heavy to admit of any decided upward movement.

COALS are quiet and nominally unchanged in value, no fresh business being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	662½
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12·10	6 do		109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co., (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	780
Freze Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. s.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	185

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	15
Alliance Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	670
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	55
Broach Mills	1,600	150	all	10 p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	400
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	700
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	310
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	..	375
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	20
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	720
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	670
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	525
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	700
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	420
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	400
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,060
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	15
Mancokjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	390
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	815
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	145
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.	500
Norind S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	5
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	10
Oriental	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	530
Prince of Wales Spining	600	1,250	all	75	800
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25p.s.	700
Soonderdas Spinning ..	666	1,000	all	75 p.s.	400
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	188
Shotapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	500
Victoria Mills	1,250	1,000	all	25 p.s.	600

* For Share or the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,56	150 p.s.	775
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 ..	725
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	1,200	32 p.s.	940
Ballary	175	1,000	all	25	465
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s	395
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	16 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co & Co.	500	1,250	all	50 do	450
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	700 xd
Fort Press Co	750	2,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	20 do	147½
Prince of Wales Press..	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	50 do	295
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	975
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	375

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅝ 3·0		p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13 9·14·6		do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6 5· 7 3		do	72
Ditto	..	£20 21·13·1		do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£19 19 9·9·15		do	300

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. STANDARD, 1,354 tons, Captain W. Lyon, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with the following passengers:—Mrs. McDermott, Miss. McDermott, and three children, and Mrs. Lyon and child.

THE S. S. HUDSON, 1,104 tons, Captain G. R. Nesbitt, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Newcastle, 18th January, with a cargo of 1,803 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE S. S. NORTHBURNE, 1,265 tons, Captain J. S. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, with a cargo of 2,322 tons coals, and two tons potatoes. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Dakeyne, Mrs. Brown, and 363 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Hudson (s)	Nesbitt	Newcastle, Jan 18.
21	Khandalla (s).....	Wicks	Kurrachee, Feb 17.
	Northbourne (s).....	Cole	Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta.

The steamer Standard, Lyon, for Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—5 packages paint, Adomjee Jewanjee; 10 casks paint, Nuzurally Sumsoodin.

Vixen s—10 cases brandy, Joseph Soares.

Macedonea s—10 kegs iron nails, Moosajee Esmailjee; 8 cases rum and 10 cases ginger wine, Rustomjee Manockjee Punthukey; 2 casks paint, 1 case brushes and 54 drums linseed oil, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Presnitz s—7 rolls sheet lead, Essajee Dawoodjee; 10 packages provisions, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 20 cases champagne, C Macdonald and Co.

Assiria s—500 bundles steel faggots, Kuverjee Jevunjee Gusdar. Khiva s—1 package matches, Rustomjee Hormusjee.

Strathleven s—3 cases toys, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—30 cases champagne, Eduljee Basonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macduff—400 cwts Bhoras, Cadurbux Ellafbux.

Bellona s—53 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 26 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 30 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 30 bales wool, Hemanbhoy Russoolbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 18 bales wool, Laduck Rahim.

Speke Hall s—400 cwts bone dust, Beattie Brothers; 1,150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 35 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 132 ⅛ cwts myrabolams and 24 cwts mavonica, Jetta Purpotum.

FOR LONDON.

Narcissus—300 cwts bones, Ahmed Ally.

Oribe—222 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallab Arbee; 15 bales hides, Wulljee Lalljee.

Scotland s—25 cwts ginger, Purshotum Narronjee; 19 bales hides, and 204 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 2 cwts E teeth, Rahimbhoy Currimbhoy; 12 bales hides and skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 10½ cwts fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassom.

Estepona s—75 cwts gum and 188 cwts olibanum, Datturdina Mowjee; 634 cwts olibanum and 43 cwts gum, Joomabhoy Lukjee; 110 cwts pepper, Nughindass Fuckerbhoy; 2 cwts E teeth, Hajareemull Nadorwalla; 50 cwt horns, Mahomed Corjee; 41½ cwt dry ginger, Cursonjee Pitamber.

Pekin—1 bale cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 3 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 10½ cwts E teeth, Nanchund Javerchund.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin s—1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co,

Scotland s—759 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co,

McGilvery—500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Macedonia s—3,035 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—307 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 5,000 cwts teel-seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Australia s—4 casks cocoanut oil, C Grondona.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Diana s—400 bales cottou, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co,

Venetia s—450 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton Rahimtoolabhoy Khairaz; 15 bales cotton, Moolchund Khooshall; 130 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 22.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Summary Suits.

110-79—Rimington H and C—The Bank of Bombay vs Kessowjee Naik and others.

111-79—Rimington H and C—The Bank of Bombay vs Kessowjee Naik and others.

112-79—Rimington H and C—The Bank of Bombay vs Kessowjee Naik and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

562-78—Craigie, L and O—The Oriental Bank Corporation vs John Fleming and others—Rimington, H and C and C, L & O—Part heard.

529-78—Mirza H Khan—Cassibai vs Chotoolal Bossawan—Janardhan G.

268-78—Craigie, L and O—Richard Latham and others vs Hurrukhund Soorutram—Smith and F.

426-78—In person (s pauper) Hurrichund Dashrath vs Jotiram Vithoba—H Bicknell.

Act X of 1866—Bhaishunker N—In the matter of the Fleming S and W Company—Jairam Lukhmidass and another—Petitioners.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

541-78—Smith and F—Sadasew Atmaram and others vs Bhicoojee Succaram and another—H Bicknell—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Jacob, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 20.

Mackertich, Surgn Major, on sick leave, from Kohat.

Barnes, Major, 15th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.

Heyland, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 21.

Dakeyne, Lieut Col, 30th Madras N I, on sick leave, from Mithankote.

Hughes, Lieut, R H A, on duty, from Baroda.

Bowles, Captain, 15th Regt, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surgn, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 20.

Hicks, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Kaira.

Gillard, Vet Surg, to rejoin, to Meerut.

FEBRUARY 21.

Martin, Captain, 12th Lancers, on leave, to Secundrabad.

Mock, Lieut, 12th, Lancers, on leave, to Secundrabad.

Oxley, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, to join, to Kohat.

White, Major, 92nd Highlanders, to join, to Kohat.

Kirkwood, Captain, 6th Infantry H C, to join, to Aurungabad.

Grantham, Lieut, 2-15th Regt, to join, to Baroda.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, February 18.)

MR R A Dalyell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Madras Civil Service from the 12th March.

MR J Hope, District Judge, Chingleput, furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

MR G A Parker to act as District and Sessons Judge, Chingleput, during the absence of MR J Hope on leave.

MR M Cross to Subordinate Judge, Combaconum.

MR J Wilkins to be Subordinate Judge, Cochin.

The Rev F Penny, Joint Chaplain of St George's Cathedral, to act as Chaplain of Trichinopoly.

The Rev J B Trend, Acting Chaplain of Bellary, to be Chaplain of Vellore.

MR W Logan, Collector of Malabar, furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

MR Moore, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, privilege leave for three months.

MR Buchan, Accountant, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

The following posting is ordered Captain A C Smith, R E, Executive Engineer, to third Circle, Cuddalore Division.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Conductor D Heron, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, on a retiring pension of £75 per annum.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Colonel's allowance:—Colonel E A B Travers, Staff Corps.

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Colonel) Farewell, Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for two years.

Captain Morris, R E, Executive Engineer, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for two years.

The undermentioned Officer is granted Lieut T Greenaway, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain.

The services of Lieut Cadell, Madras Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment in the Military Accounts Department.

Sub-Lieut Stevens, 34th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is admitted to the madras Staff Corps, and promoted to the rank of Lieut.

Sub Lieut Atkinson, 59th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 31st N I, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, and promoted to the rank of Lieut.

Sub-Lieut Maxwell, 40th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 26th N I, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, and promoted to the rank of Lieut.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 10.

The following transfer and posting are ordered:—

Lieut General D M Stewart, C B, is transferred from the command of the Lahore division to that of the Sirhind division vice General Sir Leonard Brind, K C B.

Lieut General W T Hughes, C B, Bengal Staff Corps, is, with reference to G O dated 31st Jan posted to the Lahore division, but will command the Sirhind division during the absence on field service of Lieut General D M Stewart, C B.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battalion 1st Regiment.—Lieut Stisted to be Adjutant, vice Shaw, promoted.

6th Regiment.—Captain Bines to be Interpretor, there being no qualified subaltern available.

61st Regiment.—Lieut Satterthwaite to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Sawyer, resigned.

4th Battalion 60th Rifles—Lieut Upton is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having approved of the following officers being posted, on their second promotion, to the battalions named below, they are directed to proceed to join their battalions: 3rd Foot Major Halahan, 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, Captain Riddell, 4th Battalion.

Major Worthy, Bengal Staff Corps, is transferred from Allahabad to Cawnpore for general duty.

Captain Moore, 1st Foot, will proceed to Malta to join the 1st Battalion, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave absence:—

2-11th Foot—Captain Street to England for twelve months on urgent private affairs.

83rd Foot—Lieut Colonel Cadwick to England, for eight months, on private affairs.

84th Foot—Captain (Local Major) J R Kelsall to England, for six months on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon Major Jeffcoat to England to appear before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. BENTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st February 1879.

1 The Range at Coorla will be reserved for Class firing, for members of any Company, during the ensuing week daily till 9 A. M.

2 Vol R M Mant, A Company is appointed a member of the Band Committee.

3 The undermmentioned having joined are taken on the strength, and posted to a Company as follows, viz:—

No	871	Vol. Hitchens, F.....	D. Company.
,,	872	,, Smith, E.....	,,
,,	873	,, Thomas, E.....	,,
,,	874	,, De Cruz, J	,,
,,	875	,, Woodman, R.....	,,
,,	876	,, Cassels, H	,,
,,	877	,, Vane, E	,,
,,	878	,, Brace, G	,,

By Order,

T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,

Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas, All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 22	.....	6 26	6 2	0 10 m	6 10 m 6 14 a
Sun. 23	Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.	6 25	6 2	0 27 m 0 45 a	6 40 m 6 46 a
Mon. 24	St. Matthias.	6 25	6 2	0 54 m 1 16 a	7 7 m 7 16 a
Tues. 25	Shrove Tuesday.	6 24	6 3	1 10 m 1 46 a	7 33 m 7 44 a
Wed. 26	Ash Wednesday.—English Mail expected.	6 24	6 3	1 43 m 3 8 a	8 4 m 8 18 a
Th. 27	.....	6 23	6 4	2 10 m 3 2 a	8 38 m 8 53 a
Fri. 28	....	6 22	6 4	2 22 m 4 1 a	9 12 m 9 37 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BILLIARDS.

TEMPLE BAR! TEMPLE BAR!

MESSRS. SHORTER & H. ROBERTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

750 UP,

SHORTER giving H. ROBERTS 175 start, after which the entertainment will close by MR. H. Roberts giving his wonderful FANCY STROKES.

Play to commence at 9 p. m.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE WHICH IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

WOOD—January 24th, at 71, Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood London, the wife of Thomas Wm. Wood, late of Bombay, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—February 21st, at the Fort, Bombay, at the residence of his grandfather, W. Greengrass, William St. John the beloved and only child of Rose and Edwin Graham Topographical Survey, aged 1 year and 8 months. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANKS—February 9th, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of Edwin Cruickshanks, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MASQUIRINE—February 10th, at Bangalore, Mrs. Elizabeth Masquirine, the mother-in-law of the late William Cruickshanks, C. M. S.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

IT is scarcely complimentary to the other Generals of the Army that the cry of "Where's Napier ?" should always resound in Pall Mall whenever a savage has to be thrashed or an expedition planned by the military wiseacres of that ilk. Certainly, Lord Napier of Magdala half proved himself more than once to be an able General and an excellent officer, but we do him no discredit in saying that there are other and younger Generals in the service quite as good officers as himself. Lord Napier of Magdala has enjoyed rare opportunities of distinction, and it is only fair to say that he has availed himself of them to the utmost; but he is not the only commander England can depend upon; though it would seem that between him and Sir Garnet Wolseley is England's Hobson's choice whenever there is any war, but an Indian war, on the stage. The latter is, however, as English Generals go, too young for counsel or command. It is one of the many defects of the English military system that a General must be long past his prime before he is considered fit for anything but subordinate employment.

Lord Napier of Magdala is said to have the reversion of the Duke of Cambridge's office in his pocket, and, whenever His Royal Highness retires from the command which he has so long and worthily held, Lord Napier of Magdala will most probably take his natural place at the head of the Army. He is the only officer with very strong claims to the appointment, for the rumour of the Duke of Connaught being a candidate for the office must be regarded as absurd. The Duke's youth is an insuperable objection to his appointment, even if the Government could forget Lord Napier's claims as their (military) guide, philosopher, and friend. Doubtless, Lord Napier of Magdala would make an excellent Commander-in-Chief; but in the meantime, and until he is elevated to that exalted post, it is to be hoped foreign critics will not find matter for too much mirth in the manner in which England conducts her military business. This is the second or third time that Lord Napier has been summoned from his distant eyrie on the rock to come to the assistance of the Government; though it might be presumed that the dual establishment of Horse Guards and War Office in London would be equal to the onerous task of affording any information desired. But coming on top of the *Times'* recommendation to reduce the Indian armies, which again surmounts the Zulu War and political chaos in Afghanistan, this crossing to and fro of Lord Napier, these voyages of the General who must, like the Irishman's bird, be in two places at once, appear supremely absurd.

It is fortunate for England that there is some little cherub that sits up aloft to take care of her fortunes; for if the *Times* and the official conductors of her military business were left to themselves, there would soon be an end of her fortunes altogether. Nor is the Navy apparently in much better plight than the Army. Though there is not as yet any talk about reducing the fleet, it has been made evident that an accident,—and a not improbable one either,—can at any time put the most powerful ships in that fleet out of action. In some respects the Navy is even worse off than the Army. There is no *deus ex machina*, like Lord Napier, to put matters straight when they go wrong, or to reorganise forces immediately after the Government has thoughtlessly disbanded them. But, on the other hand, the Navy has the advantage of possessing a hold upon the sentiment of the nation, and so long as such songs as "Rule Britannia," "Hearts of Oak," and "Wooden Walls" are sung to Jingoes in the music halls, so long need we apprehend no sensible diminution in the numbers of the fleet.

Perhaps the supreme importance of the Navy acts prejudicially on the interests of the Army. It would certainly seem that the confidence begotten of a fleet and of a silver thread of sea can lead England into follies which no other nation in Europe, with but half the interests at stake, could be guilty of. Only complete confidence in her fleet can account for England's singular indifference to her Army, an indifference all the more surprising for the alarming experiences of last year. We all remember the occasion of Lord Napier's last summons to London. He was to take command of the English Army operating against Russia, and none of us have forgotten the straits to which the Government was then reduced to find a respectable army to send abroad. According to common report, Lord Napier either suggested the Indian contingent or endorsed the Government's proposal of utilising sepoys for lack of other troops, and yet a year has scarcely passed by before we have the Ministry sanctioning a very serious reduction of expenditure on the Army, as a consequence no doubt of a diminution of its fighting strength. Lord Napier can hardly have recommended this measure of economy. It will not be forgotten that when, previously to the Afghan War, the Government in England suggested the reduction of the Indian garrison, Lord Napier of Magdala declared he would resign rather than sanction the withdrawal of a single British soldier from his command, and his opinions have probably not altered on this point in view of an Afghan and African war, both occurring within the year. If we had any doubt about Lord Napier of Magdala being the successor of the Duke of Cambridge, it would be on this score of the unpopularity of his opinions. He is not a man to fall in with the views of Ministers to the sacrifice of the Army, and whenever it suits their electioneering purposes to reduce both Army and Budget, Lord Napier, if he ever comes to be Commander-in-Chief, will not content himself with post prandial platitudes about the excellences of the Army mingled with regrets for the smallness of its size; he knows the length of the line it has to defend, and he will insist upon having the troops to defend it with. And a man of his calibre is undoubtedly required in Pall Mall, if only to prevent the public from sanctioning such insanities as the reduction of the British Imperial army of India below its present effective strength.

Having said so much for Lord Napier, we cannot be accused of prejudice if we deprecate his claims to the title of the only commander, bar one, of the British forces. It is a very mischievous, but a favourite idea of the public, that all General officers are fools or dotards except one or two of their especial favourites. The effect is to keep promising young Generals in the background, and to cause the country to despair when the favourite General is not forthcoming. If Lord Napier is wanted in London to give counsel in the affairs of the South African War, his invitation to the capital will be nothing more or less than an imputation on Lord Chelmsford's fitness for command, although only a week or so ago the Cabinet professed to have every confidence in the latter General. Perhaps Lord Napier will be sent in person to Africa? Considering the manner in which England's military business is now conducted, the hazards and chances on which it all hangs, there would be nothing very astonishing even in that movement. The public, from Lord Napier's previous startling appearances on the scene, are quite prepared to regard him as equal to an army in himself, and this supposition is only one of the delusions which come of hero-worship, and the theory of there being only one capable officer to command an army of Englishmen. All we hope is that anything so ridiculous as this move will not be perpetrated. It is bad enough to have the genius of our military affairs seated on the rock of Gibraltar without despatching him still further,—to Zululand and the Kaffirs. And if the Berlin *Kludderadatsch* and the Paris *Charivari* do not make some fun of Lord Napier, carpet bag in hand, setting out to command armies which the Ministry have previously disbanded by mistake, they will lose an excellent opportunity of amusing their readers at the expense of the British Lion. Nor should centralization escape their satire when it takes the shape of the British armies directed in all quarters of the globe from the seat of strategy in London.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

WE have been requested to state that the Famine Commission will sit to examine witnesses in Bombay from Monday next. Any one who has not yet been invited to attend, but who wishes to lay his views before the Commission, is requested to communicate with the Secretary, Mr. Elliott.

THE VOLUNTEERS' INSPECTION.

THIS afternoon the annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Corps by Brigadier General Aitchison will take place on the General Parade Ground, in front of the Gymkhana. Of course, every man belonging to the Corps who is not absent from Bombay or incapacitated by sickness from attending

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

RETURN OF A PORTION OF THE KANDAHAR COLUMN.

JACOBABAD, FEB. 21.

Orders have just been received to make immediate arrangements along the line for the supply of two Batteries Artillery and two Regiments Native Infantry returning from Afghanistan.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AT RAJKOT.

RAJKOT, FEB. 21.

His Excellency the Governor yesterday inspected the Jail, the Hospital, the Training College, the High School, and the Rajkumar College; he also witnessed the illuminations by the Rajkot darbar. In the evening the students of the Rajkumar College entertained His Excellency with the representation of select scenes from Hamlet and the Merchant of Venice, with which he seemed exceedingly pleased. It was a great success and creditable to all concerned. His Excellency left for Gondal early this morning, but returns at noon, and in the evening dines with the 12th N. I. Mess. He will leave this evening for Dhrangadra *via* Wadhwan.

He has been making many enquiries of cultivators on the road on subjects that relate to their condition, treatment, and prospects.

A ROW OVER THE SHOE AND TURBAN QUESTION.

KURRACHEE, FEB. 21.

Last Friday the Rev. Mr. Sheldon (of the Church Missionary Society) invited the leading natives, among them Messrs. Dyaram and Hassan Alli of the local bar, to meet Bishop Ffrench. On their introduction the Bishop addressed them about entering with turbans and boots on. One forward native then commenced haranguing the company about civilization, and impertinently remarked that the day might come when he and others would wear hats like Bishops. The discussion or wrangling becoming disagreeable, Mr. Sheldon pacified them, and adjourned the meeting to the Mission School, where the Bishop delivered a lecture, at the conclusion of which the natives left abruptly.

Writing to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the Rev. Kilbee Stuart (Chaplain) says that he has a contempt for natives, and even for native Christians, who ape European habits and dress. The Bishop, in a letter to the same journal, says, that he knows that in darbar, at Court, and on public occasions, Government permission has been conceded in favour of natives appearing with head and feet unbared, on the condition that English shoes are worn. He has, however, always maintained that in private and friendly intercourse, and in reciprocal visits of courtesy, the usual tokens of respect current should be binding and observed as between man and man.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT BY THE SONMIANI ROUTE.

Mr. Ashby Ingle, Deputy Collector, left for Lus Beyla to-day to arrange for obtaining supplies for the front, to be sent by the Sonmiani route under Captain McNair's superintendence.

A wing of the 83rd Regiment is expected here to-morrow from Sukkur.

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES BY THE KING OF BURMA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

A special telegram to the *Englishman* dated Monday the 20th instant, says that "the Thoue Merkara princes with all their relations, including Nyoungyans, 86 of both sexes, have been executed. The details are horrible. Trustworthy reports blame the King alone, acting under the guidance of his new ministers. The Government of India should take prompt measures, as Thebo is ruled by madmen. The Indian Government's veto, unless sharp, will be useless. Interference will be welcomed by the old ministers, and the populace are desirous of British intervention."

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

There has been a wholesale execution, in the palace and prisons, of the relatives, male and female, of the late King of Burmah by order of the present King, who seems to be displaying sudden ferocity. The widows of the late King are, it is feared, included in the slaughter, which is causing great alarm in Mandalay. The Resident has been exerting himself boldly to remonstrate against these acts, but it is doubtful whether his protests have been effectual, as he has no means of ascertaining with any certainty what may be going on in the palace.

A MADRAS BARRISTER CHARGED WITH DEFAMING THE ADVOCATE GENERAL AND FINED.

MADRAS, FEB. 21.

Mr. Lascelles, barrister-at-law, appeared today before the Town Magistrate to answer a summons granted to the Advocate General, Madras, for defamation in an article written by the defendant and published in the *Madras Mail* on the 14th February. Mr. Lascelles had tendered an apology, but it was rejected by the Advocate General. The case, however, was settled by the Magistrate by consent of all the parties, the defendant being fined Rs. 200, which were paid.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Army Estimates have been published. They amount to £15,625,000, showing a decrease of £2,156,250.

Consols remain at 96¼.

RUSSIA AND THE AMIR.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 20.

It is stated here that General Kaufmann (Governor-General of Turkestan) has been instructed to decline all propositions that may come from the Amir Shere Ali.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats limited demand.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do.	82
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96¼
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	112½
Bar Silver	50½
Oriental Bank Shares	£30
Chartered „ „	£17-10
Do. Mercantile „	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,800,000 Inc.	£1,300,000
Bills Discounted	£23,200,000 Dec.	£ 800,000
Bullion	£31,900,000 Inc.	£ 800,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46¾ per cent.

Departure—Elpis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, FEB. 21, 8.35 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Tigre, from China, arrived.

THE Tulsi water main was tested on Wednesday as far as Mahim woods, where one of the pipes burst. It is something unusual for only one accident of this kind to happen on the first trial of water pipe. Generally speaking, a number of pipes give way. The pressure on Wednesday was found to be most satisfactory, being equivalent at Mahim to a height of 90 feet above the summit of Malabar Hill. The water will be ready for distribution next week.

THE evidence for the prosecution in the case of Kessowjee Naik and other Mill directors was concluded yesterday, when Mr. Starling commenced to review the evidence, during which Mr. Cooper, the Magistrate, remarked that there was no clear and distinct evidence against the accused that they knowingly assisted Nursey Kessowjee in the alleged misappropriation of monies belonging to the several Companies.

NUMEROUS instances have been given at different times of the striking unanimity of opinion which prevails in Bombay on the point of the mistaken policy of constructing the Western Rajputana Railway on the narrow gauge, thus curtailing the carrying capacity of and necessitating a break of gauge on what from its position must be one of the hardest worked, and should be one of the most useful and advantageous great trunk lines of India. Another proof of the very strong feeling which exists amongst all classes here against the action of the Government of India in regard to this railway, was afforded by the public meeting which was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of adopting the memorial to the Secretary of State which we published yesterday, praying that the remainder of the line may be constructed on the standard gauge. The meeting was attended by representatives of some of the largest commercial houses in Bombay, European and Native, by several prominent Railway officials, and by a large number of the general public. The speakers were Mr. M. Mowat (Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce), Mr. J. M. Maclean (Proprietor and Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*), Mr. Bythell (Messrs. Gaddum and Co.), Mr. J. A. Forbes (Messrs. Forbes and Co.), Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Patell (Messrs. Framjee, Sands, and Co.), Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy (a local millowner), Mr. Grattan Geary (Editor, *Times of India*), Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Vijbocundass Mathuram, and Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas—all strongly in favour of the memorial and of its being forwarded direct to the Secretary of State, seeing that the Government of India have not thought it necessary to answer petitions which have already been made to them. It is proposed to obtain signatures to the memorial not only in Bombay, but in Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, and all the principal places along the proposed line of railway up to and including Delhi and Agra. A full report of the meeting will be published on Monday.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the hearing of the suit brought by the Oriental Bank Corporation and others against W. Nicol and Co. to set aside the trust deed of the 14th October 1878 commenced before Sir Charles Sargent. The plaintiffs are the Oriental Bank Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Agra Bank, while the defendants on the record are John Fleming, Robert McIlwraith, and William Nicol, junior, of Leadenhall Street, Hamilton Maxwell and W. G. Hall, of Bombay, and also W. M. Macaulay and H. Moore, the trustees of the indenture dated 14th October, 1878. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs and the first three defendants, namely—Messrs. Fleming, McIlwraith, and William Nicol, junior. The Advocate General and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the other defendants, namely—Messrs. Maxwell and Hall, and the trustees, Messrs. Macaulay and Moore. The plaintiffs said in their plaint that they would not have executed the deed of the 14th October if they had known that it contained a release to the debtors by all the creditors executing it. The plaintiffs charged that, under the circumstances of the case, the deed ought to be declared to be not binding upon them, and that their signatures ought to be cancelled for the following reasons:—

1. The plaintiffs' agents were induced to sign the deed by the misrepresentation, on the part of the defendant Mr. Maxwell, that it contained nothing more than was agreed to at the meetings of creditors, whereas in fact it contained a release to the debtors which was not agreed upon, and the existence of which release in the deed the defendant, Mr. Maxwell, was bound to bring to the notice of the plaintiffs' agents before they signed the deed at his request. 2. Because even if the Court should be of opinion that such a release was properly inserted in the deed, the legal result would (having regard to the agent's understanding of the proceedings at the meetings and of the resolutions passed) be that the plaintiffs and the defendants did not agree to the same thing in the same sense, and that consequently there is no binding agreement between them in regard to the scheme for a voluntary liquidation of the estate. The plaintiffs therefore prayed that the signatures of their agents to the deed might be cancelled by the Court's direction, and that it might be declared that the deed was not binding on the plaintiffs or any of them. The written statement of Messrs. Maxwell and Hall and the two trustees maintained that it was a composition deed agreed to by those creditors who were present at the meeting. In the course of the hearing proposals were made for a settlement of the case. At the rising of the Court, Mr. Macpherson said that what the plaintiffs really wanted was that Mr. Maxwell should admit he unintentionally misled the plaintiffs' agents. The other side did not agree to this proposal; and the hearing will be proceeded with this morning, when the plaintiffs' counsel will resume his opening statement to the Court.

OUR paragraph of yesterday relating to the appointment of Mr. Peile to act as Political Secretary to the Bombay Government was incomplete, as no mention was made in it of the fact that Mr. Nugent is appointed to act until Mr. Peile joins. It is at present uncertain when Mr. Peile will be able to join. He may be able to take up the Political Secretaryship in the first week of next month, as the Famine Commission will, so far as regards its collective action in taking evidence, be dissolved in the first week of March when Mr. Caird goes home; or he may not be able to join for weeks or even months.

WE hear from a correspondent at Jacobabad that "the contract system for transport answers splendidly, and by this means Jacobabad has been emptied out and kept clear. No escort are required, and goods are delivered at Dadur in first rate order, and complete to invoice. It is a thousand pities it was not adopted before."

AT the High Court yesterday, the Bank of Bombay sued Kessowjee Naik and others to recover Rs. 1,50,000 on a bill dated the 3rd ult. The Bank was represented by Mr. Macpherson under the instructions of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy; there was no appearance for the defendants. Sir Charles Sargent gave a decree for the Bank for Rs. 1,50,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from 3rd January 1879, taxed costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent., and Rs. 32 notarial charges.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times* reports a circumstance of a very sensational character which occurred at Poodoocottah, on the 17th inst., and which is causing much excitement among the local community. The writer says:—"From the most reliable sources of information I understand that a very lengthily written paper was found this morning pasted outside the house of the Hon'ble Seshiah Sastry, C.S.I., in which he is taken severely to task for doing little or nothing to benefit the State, and is threatened with assassination in the same manner as the late Governor-General was assassinated if he carried out his reforms prior to appointment of Vydianad Iyer as Civil and Sessions Judge. The writer of the placard, I am told, goes on to state further, that since the retirement of Mr. Vencoba Naicker from that office the administration of justice has been very bad, and the present acting incumbent has, within his short tenure of office, received large sums as bribes; and Mr. Meenatchy Sundrum Pillay is highly recommended for the post rather than any new man being appointed to it. I understand that the whole tenor of the placard is most outrageous and insolent, and that the threats held out to assassinate the Sirkele are sufficient to excite serious apprehensions. A placard, it would appear, was found at the same time pasted on Mr. Meenachy Sundrum Pillay's house, telling him that he has been strongly recommended for the post of Civil and Sessions Judge, and that if he is appointed to it he should accept it at once, but that if he declined doing so he will meet with the fate with which the Sirkele is threatened. I understand that the Town Police Magistrate has taken charge of the paper found at the Sirkele's house and communicated the same to the Rajah, and measures are being taken to trace the writer of it."

WE learn from Aurangabad that on the night of the 19th instant there was a sharp shower of rain at that station, with a fall of hail, which did not, however, extend far. There was also heavy claps of thunder with flashes of lightning. So unusual a fall of rain in this month has not been known for many years. The mango trees are already loaded with blossoms. For the past three days it has been very cloudy.

MAJOR K. J. L. MACKENZIE, Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpore District, will leave shortly on furlough to Europe, owing to failing health. This officer is much liked, we hear, in his district, and has improved it in many ways.

CAPTAIN J. S. F. MACKENZIE, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, has been appointed to the Oomrawuttee District, East Berar, in the place of Captain Ludlow, on furlough.

THE Chief of Vinchur visited Tanna on Thursday. He was received at the Court House by the District Judge, where he remained for some time. The Subordinate Judge of Tanna, Mr. Ragunath Sivram Tipnis, LL.B., Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak and Mr. Waman Ramchandra, Government pleaders, Messrs. Narayen Amrit, Chintaman Sakharam, and other pleaders, were invited to meet the Chief. The visit concluded with the usual "pan supari" ceremonies.

H. H. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.-W. P., and Lady Couper have returned from Agra to Allahabad, where they arrived on Wednesday morning.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram:—

THE HELMUND, 14TH, THROUGH GULISTAN 18TH FEB: Yesterday, as General Biddulph moved with a small force to examine the country at the junction of Helmund and Argandab rivers, an Afghan, drawing a long knife, attempted to assassinate Captain Broome, 2nd Punjab Cavalry. Munsoor Khan, his native officer, just warned him in time; and the assassin soon afterwards was made a prisoner. Dost Mahomed Khan, a leading Sirdar of the Alazais, has just been received by Colonel Moore. He is profuse in promises of service and devotion to our cause, but has evidently an eye to the main chance.

MR. BOURDILLON, C. S., the Inspector General of Registration in Bengal, is about to take privilege leave for three months, and Mr. A. A. Wace, Joint Magistrate of Howrah, will act for him.

WE (*Statesman*) are glad to hear that the Government of India has called for the proceedings in the Furruckabad case. Upon the case, as it has hitherto presented itself, we have written in the belief that hasty and unjust procedure was adopted. It is therefore satisfactory to be assured that it will be submitted to impartial enquiry.

AMONGST the people who are sorry that we have only opened out three roads into Afghanistan will be classical antiquaries, for whom an advance into the country would have been full of interest. Even a march to Kabul might have thrown light on so important a matter as the exact route by which Alexander the Great came to India. Scholars have not settled yet whether Alexander ever visited the city of Kabul. The name is certainly not mentioned by the Greek and Latin historians. It seems likely, however, that their Nikaia represents Kabul; Nikaia was also called Astakia, and a disreputable story is told in this connection about the god Bacchus. The modern name Kabul may be found in the Kabolitae of Ptolemy. Ghazni, which we have left unvisited, also appears in the classics. The place got its name from the old Persian word for a treasury; the city being always famous for its strength, *Gazou, Areos akrines erma* it is called.—Ghazni, an immovable bulwark of Mars. Jallalabad, however, we have occupied, and it has a very respectable antiquity of its own, or rather its immediate neighbourhood has. Four miles to the south of Jallalabad is a village called Hidda or Adr, and this is thought to represent the Hi-lo of the Chinese pilgrims. Hi-lo once possessed Buddha's skull bone which lay in a *stupa*, or solid round tower, and was shown to pilgrims on payment of a piece of gold. Cunningham (Sieke and Gorman) thought that the enormous trouble and expenditure of lifting the Eurydice had shown that the Vanguard must be regarded as lost. His firm had been recently engaged in perfecting a new diving dress, in which a man had already been sent down without much inconvenience to 180 feet, and they hoped to attain even a greater depth. Experiments with an electric light for diving purposes had also been carried on satisfactorily. Some description of the plans for raising sunken vessels, as proposed by Mr. Halpin, will be found in another column. In the case of the Grosser Kurfurst, the German Admiralty has agreed with those who have undertaken to raise her that in the event of their succeeding before the end of July they are to receive a lump sum of £45,000, provided the ship is raised with turrets and guns, and £40,000 if it is raised without them. The Government has reserved to itself the option of selling the vessel and assigning to the contractors one-half of the proceeds, in addition to some specified compensation. Should the contractors fail they will receive nothing beyond the usual reward for such articles as they may recover from a wreck. These appear to be better terms than were offered by our Admiralty in the case of the Vanguard.

IN his recent history, Mr. Lecky refers to the marked disproportion of our military enterprises in the nineteenth century with the political results which they produced. Read by the light of the present age, there is something startling in the cost of our conquests in different parts of the world during that period; nor is it easy to account for the immunity enjoyed by the British Army—an immunity by no means shared by the allies fighting by their side or the enemy opposed to them. Nowhere was this more conspicuous than in the campaigns of Marlborough. Of the 34,000 men commanded by him at Blenheim, only 8,000 were English. At Ramillies the Dutch and Danes suffered very heavy losses, while our own was insignificant. At Malplaquet only 19 out of 129 battalions were English and our losses did not amount to one-tenth of that of the allies. At Oudenard, out of a total of nearly 3,000 killed and wounded the casualties of the British troops did not exceed 180. The conquest of Canada was achieved by English valour; yet Pitt declared that it had cost us but 1,500 lives. The possession of the Indian Empire was decided by the sacrifice of little more than 200 Englishmen, Clive having lost but 20 Europeans at Plassey, which gave us Bengal, and Coote 190 at the battle of Wandewash, which gave us Madras. In the Peninsular campaigns the loss fell more heavily upon the British than upon the foreign legionaries or upon our allies; yet, in all the battles and sieges between 1808 and 1815, including Waterloo (where we had 2,000 killed out of little more than 24,000 British troops), our loss in killed did not exceed 10,000 men. This comparatively small "butcher's bill," extending over seven years, is the more remarkable when we bear in mind the obstinacy of those conflicts. Sir W. Napier states that after the battle of Albuera Lord Beresford had only 1,800 unwounded men out of his 6,000 English troops, one regiment alone (the 57th) having lost twenty-three officers and 400 men out of a total of 570; the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was nearly 7,000. There can be no doubt but that progress in military surgery now effects a saving of life. On the other hand, however, the destructive science has more than kept pace with the preservative; and if we must accept the dictum of an eminent Army Surgeon, who stated, as the result of his observations during the late Continental wars that any man struck in the body with a modern rifle ball was "as good as dead," the historians of our future wars will be able to furnish few illustrations of the bloodlessness of our victories.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th February 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·826
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·0
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·723
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	80·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·0
General Direction of Wind	WNW, NW, N, NNE, NNW, W, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	192

THE SUIT TO SET ASIDE THE TRUST DEED OF W. NICOL AND CO.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION AND OTHERS VS. W. NICOL AND CO. AND OTHERS.

AT the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent, the above case was called on yesterday. The plaintiffs are the Oriental Bank Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Agra Bank; while the defendants are Messrs. John Fleming, Robert McIlwraith, and W. Nicol, junior, of London-hall Street, London; Messrs. Maxwell and Hall, of Bombay, and also Messrs. Macaulay and Moore, the trustees appointed under the indenture of 14th October 1878. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs and the first three defendants. The Advocate General and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the other four defendants.

Mr. Macpherson, in opening the pleadings, read the plaint in the case, which is as follows:—

1. The five defendants firstly above-named and who for brevity's sake are hereinafter referred to as "the said debtors" on the 4th day of October 1878 at Bombay declared themselves to be obliged to suspend payment, and by circular notice addressed to their creditors amongst whom were the plaintiffs. Banks respectfully convened a meeting of their creditors in Bombay upon the said day and such meeting took place accordingly, and it was thereat unanimously resolved that the business of the said debtors should be wound up by voluntary liquidation under the supervision of a committee of five, two of whom should be natives, and that the committee should consist of five gentlemen named in the said resolution, three of whom were agents or managers in Bombay of the Plaintiff's Banks respectively, viz., Peter Walker Robertson, agent in Bombay of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Charles John Sharp, Agent in Bombay of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and William Scott Donald Blackhall, manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank, Limited, and it was further unanimously resolved that the said business should be conducted by two trustees under the supervision and control of the said committee, and that the trustees should be the 6th and 7th defendants, William Morrison Macaulay and Thomas Henry Moore. The said Peter Walker Robertson, Charles John Sharp, and William Scott Donald Black shall here attended the said meeting and voted in favour of the said resolutions on behalf of and as representing the plaintiffs banks respectively. A report of the proceedings of the said meeting extracted from the said Bombay newspaper of the 5th October 1878, and which the plaintiffs say is a substantially correct report is annexed hereto and marked with the letter A.

2. Upon the 8th day of October 1878, another meeting of creditors of the said debtors and convened by them was held in Bombay, and it was thereat unanimously resolved that the said resolution passed at the meeting on the 4th October 1878 should be confirmed subject to one native member being added to the committee, and it was also unanimously resolved that a deed should be prepared in pursuance and with a view of carrying liquidation, and that such deed when prepared should be left open for inspection and signature at the office in Bombay of the said debtors on and after the 11th October 1878, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., the said Peter Walker, Robertson Charles John Sharp, and William Scott Donald Blackhall attended the said meeting of the 8th October 1878, and voted in favour of the said resolution passed thereat as aforesaid on behalf of and as representing the plaintiffs banks respectively. A report of the proceedings of the said meeting extracted from the *Times of India* newspaper of the 9th October 1878, and which the plaintiffs say is a substantially correct report, is hereto annexed and marked with the letter B.

3. It appears from the said report hereto annexed and marked with the letter B, and it is the fact that at the said meeting of the 8th October 1878, Mr. Conroy of the Firm of Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, solicitors of this Honorable Court, addressed the said meeting as solicitor for and on behalf of the said debtors, and in such address urged the creditors then present to disabuse their minds of any impression that the measure proposed by the said resolution would result in any benefit to the said debtors, and stated that a deed had been prepared in order to carry out the resolution, and that by it the whole of the effects of the said debtors was made over absolutely to two trustees, namely, the 6th and 7th defendant, who would realize the estate or the benefit of the creditors generally without retaining a single pie for the benefit of the said debtors.

4. It further appears from the said report hereto annexed and marked with the letter B., and it is the fact that it was not suggested by any person present at the said meeting of the 8th October 1878, that a release or discharge from liability to the said debtors was or was to be a part or incident of the said scheme for voluntary liquidation, and the plantiff will contend that on the contrary the whole tenor of the discussion which took place at the said meeting, and specially the said address of Mr. Conroy and the answer of the Chairman to a question put to him by a creditor, namely Semaljee Framjee, prove that such a release or discharge was no part of the arrangement embodied in the said resolution.

5. The plaintiffs say that they (by their agents and manager respectively as aforesaid) attended the said meetings with the object and intention of preventing if possible the estate of the said debtors from passing into the hands of the official assignees of this Honourable Court, and the plaintiffs say that they accepted and voted for the said scheme of private liquidation in the belief that the same would be more beneficial to the creditors than a winding up by the said official assignee, and the plaintiffs expected and understood the only meaning of the said resolutions to be that the said private liquidation would be carried out by a deed containing a simple assignment and grant by the said debtors of their moveable and immoveable estates to the 6th and 7th defendants as trustees, in order that the said trustees might realize and distribute the said estate rateably amongst all the creditors, and it never occurred to the plaintiffs or any of them as possible that it was intended by the said debtors or by any one on their behalf to insert in such deed a release to the said debtors until the 15th day of October 1878, and after the plaintiffs by their said agents respectively had executed the same under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned. It appears from the said report hereto annexed and marked B that the deed proposed to be prepared by the last mentioned resolution was in such resolution described as a composition deed." The plaintiffs are unable to say from recollection or otherwise whether the deed was so described at the said meeting by the mover of the said resolution in moving the same and the plaintiffs are also unable to say whether the said word "composition" occurs in the original of the said resolution, inasmuch as the said Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Conroy (the defendants solicitors) in whose possession the plaintiff believe the original of the said resolution to be refused to permit the plaintiff to inspect the same. The plaintiffs, however, say that if the said deed was described at the said meeting of the 8th October as a "composition deed," and if the same is so described in the said resolution, these facts in no way altered or affected the plaintiffs' belief that the said deed was to be an assignment by the said debtors of their estate to the said trustees for the benefit of the creditors of the said debtors and nothing more.

6. On the 14th day of October 1878 the defendant, Hamilton Maxwell (being one of the said debtors), took a document to the said Peter Walker Robertson at his office in Bombay of the plaintiffs, the Oriental Bank Corporation, and asked the said Peter Walker Robertson to execute the said document, stating that it was "the trust deed." The said Peter Walker Robertson was at the time deeply engaged with English mail business (the said 14th day of October having been English mail day), asked the said Hamilton Maxwell to leave the document, and said that he (the said Peter Walker Robertson) would go over it and return it in the course of the day. The said Hamilton Maxwell then pressed the said Peter Walker Robertson to execute the said document at once, saying it was important that no time should be lost as the native creditors were coming to his office that day, and it was necessary to have all the committee men's signatures attached first, the said Peter Walker Robertson then objected to signing the document without reading it and the said Hamilton Maxwell thereupon assured the said Peter Walker Robertson that the deed was in the usual form and contained nothing beyond what was agreed to at the creditors meeting. Upon the faith of such assurance the said Peter Robertson then executed the said deed, first as a member of the said Committee and then on behalf of the Oriental Bank Corporation without reading the same, and in the belief that the same was nothing more than an assignment to Trustees for the benefit of creditors.

7. Afterwards on the same 14th day of October 1878, the said Hamilton Maxwell took the said deed with the signature of the said Peter Walker Robertson attached thereto to the said Charles John Sharp at the office in Bombay of the plaintiffs, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the said Charles John Sharp was engaged with English mail business, and asked the said Hamilton Maxwell to leave the deed for perusal, but the said Hamilton Maxwell gave the same reason for not doing so as he had given to the said Peter Walker Robertson, and further that the said Peter Walker Robertson had signed, and he (the said Hamilton Maxwell) hoped that the said Charles John Sharp would also sign. The said Hamilton Maxwell did not inform the said Charles John Sharp that the said Peter Walker Robertson had signed the deed without reading it. The said Charles John Sharp again objected to signing the deed without reading it, and the said Hamilton Maxwell thereupon assured the said Charles John Sharp that the deed contained nothing but what was agreed to at the creditors' meeting, and the said Charles John Sharp in consequence of and upon the faith of such assurance executed the said deed on behalf of the said Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and also as a member of the said Committee having only cursorily glanced at the contents of the same during his said conversation with the said Hamilton Maxwell, and in the belief that the same was nothing more than an assignment by the debtors of their estate to trustees for the benefit of their creditors.

8. The said Hamilton Maxwell afterwards, on the same 14th day of October 1878, took the said deed to the said William Scott and Donald Blackhall at the Office in Bombay of the plaintiffs, the Agra Bank, Limited, with the signatures of the said Peter Walker Robertson and Charles John Sharp attached thereto, and requested the said William Scott Donald Blackhall to sign the same. After some conversation as to the committee being necessary parties to the deed and as the printing copies of the deed, the said William Scott Donald Blackhall said to the said Hamilton Maxwell: "The deed then is merely an assignment of the firmes effects for the creditors," and the said Hamilton Maxwell replied that such was the case. The said Hamilton Maxwell further told the said William Scott Donald Blackhall that the said Peter Walker Robertson had signed the said deed without reading the same, but that the said Charles John Sharp had carefully pursued the same before signing. The said William Scott Donald Blackhall then executed the said deed as manager in Bombay of the plaintiffs' bank, the Agra Bank, Limited, and as a member of the said committee without reading the same, and in the belief that the same was as stated by the said Hamilton Maxwell nothing more than an assignment by the said debtors of their estate to trustees for the benefit of the creditors.

9. On the morning of the 15th day of October 1878, the said William Scott Donald Blackhall heard that the deed so executed by them as aforesaid contained a release to the said debtors by all the creditors executing the same, and in the evening of the same day the said Peter Walker Robertson and William Scott Donald Blackhall had for the first time an opportunity of perusing the said deed, and the said William Scott Donald Blackhall then pointed out to the said Peter Walker Robertson that the deed contained the said release. The said Charles John Sharp on the 16th day of October heard from Mr. Mowat, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., merchants of Bombay, who are also creditors of the said W. Nicol and Co., that the deed contained a release to the said debtors, and on the evening of the same 16th of October the said Charles John Sharp saw the said Peter Walker Robertson, who also informed him that the deed contained the said release.

10. The plaintiffs say that they would not have executed the said deed (by their said agents and manager as aforesaid) if they had known that the same contained a release as in the last preceding paragraph mentioned.

11. The said Peter Walker Robertson, on the 16th day of October, 1878, orally informed the defendant, Hamilton Maxwell that on behalf of the plaintiff, the Oriental Bank Corporation, he the said Peter Walker Robertson declined under the circumstances to be bound by his signature to the said deed as aforesaid, and on the same 16th day of October 1878, the said Peter Walker Robertson wrote and sent a letter to the same effect to the defendant, Hamilton Maxwell, a copy of which letter is hereto annexed and marked with the letter C.

12. On the 17th day of October 1878, the said Charles John Sharp, on behalf of the plaintiffs, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, wrote and sent a letter to the said debtors in regard to his execution of the said deed, and repudiating the same of which letter is hereto annexed and marked with the letter D.

13. No answer was received to either of the said two letters in the last two preceding paragraphs mentioned.

14. On the 26th day of October, 1878, the said William Scott Donald Blackhall, through Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, solicitors of Bombay, wrote and sent a letter to the said Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, as solicitors of the said debtors, in regard to the execution of the said deed by the said William Scott Donald Blackhall, and repudiating such execution as not binding on him, a copy of which letter is hereto annexed and marked with the letter E.

15. In answer to the letter in the last preceding para mentioned, a letter was received by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith from the said Rimington Hore and Conroy, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of October 1878, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed and marked F.

16. The plaintiffs charge that the execution as aforesaid of the said deed on their behalf by their said agents and manager respectively ought, under the circumstances aforesaid, to be declared to be not binding upon them, and that the signatures to the said deed of the said Peter Walker Robertson, Charles John Sharp, and William Scott Donald Blackhall as agents and manager on behalf of the plaintiffs respectively ought to be cancelled for the following reasons:—(a). Because the plaintiffs' said agents were induced to sign the said deed by the misrepresentation to them respectively on the part of the defendant Hamilton Maxwell, that the said deed contained nothing more than was agreed to at the said meetings of creditor of the said debtors on the 4th and 8th October, 1878, whereas in fact the said deed contained a release to the said debtors, which was not so agreed upon, and the existence of which release in the said deed the defendant Hamilton Maxwell was bound to bring to the notice of the plaintiffs' said agents bound before they signed the said deed, at his request as aforesaid; (b) because even if this honourable court should be of opinion that such a release as aforesaid was properly inserted in the said deed the legal result would (having regard to the plaintiffs' agents and manager's understanding of the proceedings at the said meetings and of the resolution passed thereat) be that the plaintiffs and the defendant did not agree to the same thing in the same sense, and that consequently there is no binding agreement between them in regard to the said scheme for voluntary liquidation of the estate of the said debtors.

17. The plaintiffs accordingly pray (1) that the signatures to the said deed of their said agents and manager may be severally cancelled by and under this honourable court's direction, and that it may be declared that the said deed is not binding on the plaintiffs or any or either of them; (2) that this honourable court may grant to the plaintiffs such further or other relief as the nature of the case shall require.

C

My dear Maxwell, with reference to my conversation with you this morning on the subject of your trust deed, I think it is advisable to place on record the purport of what I originally communicated to you. That is to say, that when I signed the trust deed on Monday I was not aware that it contained a clause granting the members of your firm a release. You will recollect that when you came to me to obtain my signature I was immersed in mail business and I signed the deed at your earnest request under the impression that it contained merely an assignment of all your estate to the trustees. I have no authority from my directors to sign a deed containing such a release as I now learn is contained in the deed, and had I been aware of the clause in question I should have had no alternative but to refuse to sign. So soon as my solicitors shall have received the copy of the deed which you have procured to send them, I shall consult them on the matter, and afterwards obtain instructions from my directors in London, but in the meantime you must please understand that my signature to the deed must be considered as absolutely cancelled.

—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 16, 1878. P. W. ROBERTSON.

D

Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Mess. I signed your trust deed the other day I did so entirely on your assurance that the same was in order, and trusting to your solicitors having prepared the document strictly in accordance with the resolutions at the meeting of creditors. If such is not the case I hereby withdraw my signature from the same, and you must consider it null and void. Meantime I will be obliged by you sending me the deed in question for perusal—I am, &c,

Bombay, Oct 17, 1878. C. J. SHARP, Agent.

E

Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy,

Dear Sirs,—You are aware that Mr Blackhall, the agent of the Agra Bank, has already by letter of the 26th instant addressed to you by him conjointly with Messrs. Robertson and Sharp, intimated that the deed of assignment of Messrs W Nicol & Co's and Messrs Fleming & Co's estates and effects was executed by him on behalf of the Agra Bank as a creditor on the faith of the representation of Mr Maxwell (who brought the deed to him); that is, merely carried into the effect the resolutions passed by the creditors at the meetings held on the 4th and 8th instant, and that he subsequently discovered that it contained a release to Mr W Nicol & Co and Messrs. Fleming & Co, of which no mention was made at the meeting, and of the insertion of which in the deed he was ignorant at the time of execution. We are advised that this release may, under certain circumstances, operated as a discharge to third parties (outside the deed), and that Mr. Maxwell's representations that the deed merely effectuated the resolutions passed by the creditors was in its legal effect fraudulent, even although he (as if we fully believed to be the case) was innocent of any intention to deceive. We are further advised under the circumstances the terms of the release are not binding on our client. We are therefore instructed to say that our client repudiates the deed in so far that it exceeds the fulfilment of the resolutions passed by the creditors, and that he will take such steps as he may be advised for the purpose of having the deed declared to such extent inoperative against the bank. We request that you will forward a copy of this letter to Mr. Maxwell.—Yours truly, &c.

Bombay, Oct. 26. FLETCHER & SMITH.

F

Messrs. Fletcher and Smith.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter herein of the 26th inst. We will send a copy thereof to Mr. Maxwell. We cannot agree with the views you express in your letter under reply, but it seems useless to enter on a discussion of the matters you refer to, as we fully expressed our opinion on the subject at the meeting of the Committee on the 18th instant when we have, &c.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND CONROY.

Bombay, Oct. 28, 1878.

Mr. Macpherson next read the following written statement of the first three defendants, namely, Messrs. Fleming, McIlwraith, and W. Nicol, junior:—

1. These defendants have no personal knowledge of the matters alleged in the plaint.

2. These defendants consent to a decree being passed by this hon'ble court in the terms of para. A, the prayer of the plaint, and they also consent to such further or other relief being granted to the plaintiffs as prayed in para. B of the prayer of the plaint.

not know what the other side wanted. What they wanted was that Mr. Maxwell should admit he unintentionally misled them.

The Judge.—*Intentionally* misled them!

Mr. Macpherson.—I said unintentionally misled them. Mr. Maxwell must come round to our view, or the case must go on.

The Advocate General—Very well, then, it must go on.

Mr. Macpherson had not finished his opening statement when the court adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

THE NURSES AT THE MADRAS HOSPITAL.

MADRAS has recently been forced to contemplate a not over-pleasant illustration of the vanity of human speculations, and how the best intentions occasionally fail to bring about satisfactory results. To sow in hopefulness, and to reap in disappointment, is alas! too frequently the long and the short of the story with the wisest of our experiments "here below." Disappointed man, in such circumstances, drinks of the bitter cup with as much fortitude and *nonchalance* as he can assume. Disappointed woman, on the other hand, does nothing of the kind. A lady, foiled in her pet scheme, too often becomes indignant, her indignation soon gives way to vexation of spirit, then her usual good sense deserts her, and, if uncontrolled by a stronger will, there can be no telling to what rashness she may be ultimately impelled. This trait of the famine character has not escaped the pen of the play-wright, and has often provided him with materials wherewithal to "point a moral or adorn a tale." The comedy of late enacted here has presented Madras Society with a moral which, to speak in pastoral language, many of us would do well to lay to heart. Let me endeavour to adorn the tale. Some few years ago the very excellent idea of importing from England a thoroughly trained matron for duty at the General Hospital suggested itself to the minds of certain of our leading physicians. Such a person, assisted by an experienced nurse, it was hoped, would teach the Eurasian women of Madras a new and admirable method of employment for which they were by nature fairly suited. The project received the acquiescence of the authorities, and before long a matron and a nurse arrived from home, and were duly installed at our "St. Bartholomew's." I must here observe, *par parenthèse*, that, soon after its origination the new movement was taken up with extreme eagerness by a little *coterie* of ladies, who, by virtue of their husbands' positions, were perched upon the topmost branches of the social tree in this presidency. Whether they perceived an apparent opportunity of inserting the thin end of the wedge, with a view to the subversion of man's authority, and flattered themselves that the hour had come for the assertion of woman's rights in a sphere from which male things should be expelled, I dare not affirm; but afterevents seemed to show that they certainly aspired to lead rather than be led, and to dictate rather than obey. The first step taken by the clique was pregnant with meaning. The matron and the nurse were received by Dorcas and the sisterhood as the Lady Superintendent and the "lady" nurse. Now this was not at all what the doctors had bargained for. They had asked for a practical head and second servant, qualified in the particular work for which they been engaged, and prepared to submit themselves in an obedient manner to those placed in authority over them. Alas! poor doctors. Whatever the nurses might have been before they quitted England for India, by the time they had been in Madras a week they became not only "ladies," but hypercritical and superfine "ladies." Having been welcomed upon terms of sisterly friendship by the leaders of Society, their heads were speedily turned. As tenders of the sick, and as exponents of the science of nursing for the benefit of Eurasian women, they proved practically useless. Their souls rose superior to lint and bandages when dear Lady Johnson had bidden them to a dinner party, and night watching naturally enough paled before the attractions of a *soirée dansante* at the hospitable mansion of Mrs. LeClerc. Within the walls of the hospital they were constantly engaged in receiving their fair patronesses, and the duties they owed to society gradually eclipsed those which they had been entertained by Government to perform. The medical man in command—a man blessed with the kindest heart and with a nature rich in long suffering and forbearance—bore his trials at first with much fortitude. He felt exactly what a good-natured man would feel whose house had been taken possession of by a gang of strangers—presuming persons who, having taken advantage of a casual invitation, had made up their minds to stay, had coolly altered the arrangement of his furniture, played havoc amongst the books in his library, given orders to his servants, and usurped his authority in everything. After a while he found that his standing orders, like the corridors of his hospital, were completely swept over by silken skirts, and to his dismay he began to perceive unmistakable signs of sedition, the object of which appeared to be his own disestablishment, and the foundation of petticoat government. Courtier-like protests fell upon the ears of deaf adders, and the moment he showed a mild yet determined front, his "ladies" became obstructive, contumacious, and insubordinate. The fair Samaritans, who were so "deeply interested in the understanding," secretly encouraged their *protegés* in their struggle for independence; one of them, indeed, assumed command, and war was declared. At the commencement of the campaign success seemed to attend the red flag of the revolutionists, for the secret alliance of the great lady powers, and the strong interest possessed by their determined conductress, made an undoubted impression upon the pillars of the State. The doctor was held up to scorn as a tyrant, and chivalry of course demanded that "lovely woman in distress" should be petted and protected. Time were on, and Hercules manfully continued a species of guerilla warfare with the Amazons. But by degrees the other side of the picture unveiled itself to practical minds, and people began to appreciate the real state of the case. A new nurse arrived from England, who did not act up for a lady, the Lady Superintendent did not get on with her, and dissension broke out in the feminine camp, which eventually worked the downfall of their aspirations. The tables were accordingly turned at last, and the oppressor and the oppressed exchanged places. As soon as he understood the facts of the matter, His Grace of Buckingham arose with characteristic promptitude, and stretched forth his staff over the hospital. Peace was proclaimed, the doctor's authority was restored, the Lady Superintendent was invalided, and advised to seek change of air and scene; and poor Hippolyte—she who had commanded everything so vigorously—was constrained to give up her girdle. This she did not do, however, without an ill-advised yet valiant struggle. Though her forces had been weakened by the loss of more than one important personage, she felt that she was still a host in herself. She depended also upon the strength of her influence at Court. But when she appealed for assistance there, and strove to engage the Lady Mary's sympathy for her cause, she pleaded fruitlessly. In the extremity of her chagrin she even attempted to argue with the Duke. Ah! forlorn hope! As rain descending upon the back of a duck, or as snipe shot pattering harmlessly upon the hide of a rhinoceros, so did her words vainly fall upon the *robur et aes triplex* with which the torso of the Governor of Madras is girded withal. The storm is now over, and everybody hopes that "time's effacing finger" will soon remove all traces of the damage it has caused, and that the flowerets of friendship, temporarily beaten down, will ere long raise their heads in the summer sunshine of mutual forgetfulness.—*Pioneer's Madras Correspondent.*

HEAVY PROBATE SUIT.

A PROBATE suit of considerable magnitude and importance was concluded on Jan. 31, before the President of the Probate and Divorce Division and a special jury, respecting the testamentary capacity of the late Senora Guidici, an English lady, who died in January, 1878, at Hyeres, near Toulon, in the South of France, on her way to Rome. The plaintiffs were her executors, Mr. Cheesman, solicitor, and Mr. Bevan Ching, banker, of Hastings; and the defendants were three of her nephews, named Pritchard. Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Marshall Griffiths, Q. C., and Mr. Searle, appeared for the plaintiffs. Sir John Holker, Q. C., Attorney-General, Dr. Deane, Q. C., and Mr. R. A. Bayford, for the defendants. Mr. Eyre Lloyd for Mr. Morgan Howard, Q. C., and Italian Free Church of the Milan Protestant Hospital, the Italian institutions; Mr. Church, and other Italian charitable institutions; Mr. C. A Middleton for the Church Missionary Society, and Mr. B. Maddeson for the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, all of which societies are benefited by the testamentary documents of the deceased lady now in dispute, and are cited to appear at the instance of the defendants. The executors propound the last will of the testatrix, made in 1875, with four codicils, reaching in point of time down to a recent period, and the defendants, denying her mental capacity to make a will in that year or subsequently, set up a will of September, 1872, by the terms of which nearly the whole of the testatrix's property was bequeathed to her relatives, and chiefly to the Pritchards. The deceased lady was the daughter of Mr. Alsager, a well-known merchant in the City of London, and inherited from him a large sum of money amounting to about £80,000. She proposed to leave a portion of her wealth to charities. Travelling on the Continent she met Signor Guidici, who was in the Italian Parliament. They were married and lived at Glanmore, near Hastings, till the senor's death in 1873. This intimacy apparently so increased the senora's desire to make charitable bequests, that she revoked the will of September, 1872, and by the subsequent will and codicils left in all about £50,000 to charities exclusively. Amidst them, the Royal Free Hospital for incurables takes £1,000, the charities represented by counsel also take largely, and in all about 43 societies are benefited. At the same time that she made her later will the testatrix expressed disapprobation of the conduct of her nephews and stated that she should not leave her money to people already well provided for, as her relatives really were, to be spent in vain display; that if they wanted more they must work for it. On her death he will was disputed, a *caveat* entered, and proceedings commenced. In support of the plaintiffs' case numbers of letters indicative of strong business habits were read, and the solicitor who prepared the various testamentary documents deposed to the deceased lady expressing her reasons for the course she was taking, and to her desire to be examined by doctors with regard to her mental capacity to defeat disputes concerning it subsequent to her death. One of her nephews became insolvent prior to that event, and was in consequence estranged from his wife's relation. Upon this the testatrix professed a coldness for him, and objected, when discussing her will with her solicitor, that her property should be spent in satisfying her nephew's creditors. A nurse, who accompanied her to Dijon, spoke of her having frequent fits, but that her mental capacity was unimpaired. The Attorney-General for the defence drew attention to several passages in the letters of the testatrix which were, he would prove, only capable of explanation on the assumption that she was labouring under the strongest, delusion concerning the very individuals who had caused these proceedings to be instituted. Several witnesses were then called, who deposed to the deceased lady's having laboured under the delusion that her lady's maid and nephews were all plotting against her with some evil design. She also imputed to her doctor and her maid a conspiracy to poison her, as proved by the defendant's witnesses. At the conclusion of the defendants' case the Attorney-General deferred addressing the jury for a few minutes, with his lord-ship's sanction, and during that time an arrangement was effected between the parties upon terms of compromise which were not mentioned in court, but which his lordship, endorsing the opinions of the Attorney-General and Mr. Serjeant Parry, held to be "eminently wise and discreet." The jury, upon his lordship's direction, then found for the earlier will, of which probate was duly decreed by the court. It transpired that the large number of charities interested in the later will would by the terms of the present arrangement be munificently treated by the successful parties.

ANOTHER RUNAWAY FROM THE MENAGERIE OF THE EX-KING OF OUDH.—On Monday night a black panther crossed the river from the King of Oudh's gardens and landed in the Botanical Gardens. It was discovered in a mangoe tree this morning, and was shortly afterwards shot by Dr. King while crouching near the spot where Mr. Biermann was mauled by the tiger. It was only bought by the King of Oudh that morning.—*Englishman.*

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